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	Pro hac vice application pending		
6	Attorney for Plaintiff Roderik Cosio		
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,	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
8	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
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10	Roderik Cosio, individually and on behalf of) No.: _	
10	all others similarly situated,)	
11	Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT for	
	ramen,	violations of the Fair Debt Collection	
12	vs.	Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.	
13)) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
13) DEMAND FOR JURI TRIAL	
14	Afni, Inc.,)	
	and John Does 1-25.		
15	Defendant(s))	
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10	DI I 100 D. I II G. I (IIDI I 100II) I		
18	Plaintiff Roderik Cosio ("Plaintiff") by a	and through his attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC as	
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1)	and for his Complaint against Defendant Afni, Inc. ("Defendant" or "Afni") individually and on		
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7 1	behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil		
21		0.001 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
22	Procedure, based upon information and belief o	f Plaintiff's counsel, except for allegations	
		771	
23	specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are ba	sed upon Plaintiff's personal knowledge.	
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	INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT		
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	1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt 0	Collection Practices Act (the "FDCPA") in 1977	
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28	in response to the "abundant evidence of the	e use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt	

collection practices by many debt collectors." 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that "abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy." *Id.* Congress concluded that "existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect consumers," and that "the effective collection of debts' does not require 'misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices." 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to "insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged." Id. § 1692(e). "After determining that the existing consumer protection laws ·were inadequate." Id. § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. Id. § 1692k.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. and 28 U.S.C. § 2201. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over the State law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
- 4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where the Plaintiff resides as well as where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of Arizona consumers under \$1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act ("FDCPA"), and

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6. Plaintiff is seeking damages and declaratory relief.

PARTIES

- 7. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of Arizona, County of Maricopa, with an address of 19703 E Carriage Way, Queen Creek, AZ 85142.
- 8. Defendant Afni is a "debt collector" as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA with an address at 404 Brock Drive, Bloomington, IL, 61701 and may be served with process upon the CT Corporation System., its registered agent for service of process, at 3800 N Central Ave, Suite 460, Phoenix, AZ 85102.
- 9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Afni is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.
- 10. John Does 1-25, are fictitious names of individuals and businesses alleged for the purpose of substituting names of Defendants whose identities will be disclosed in discovery and should be made parties to this action.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

- Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the following case, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ.P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3).
 - 12. The Class consists of:
 - a. all individuals with addresses in the State of Arizona;
 - to whom Defendant sent a collection letter attempting to collect a consumer debt;

- c. that uses a contradictory and deceptive term of "settled in full";
- d. which letter was sent on or after a date one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date twenty-one (2l) days after the filing of this action.
- 13. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.
- 14. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendants and all officer, members, partners, managers, directors and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action, and all members of their immediate families.
- 15. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e.
- 16. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor his attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

- 17. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:
 - a. <u>Numerosity:</u> The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
 - b. <u>Common Questions Predominate:</u> Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions predominance over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A violate 15 USC §1692e.
 - c. <u>Typicality:</u> The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiffs and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
 - d. Adequacy: The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff have no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

- e. <u>Superiority:</u> A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.
- 18. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil

 Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the

 Plaintiff Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class

 action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the

 controversy.
- 19. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 20. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
- 21. Some time prior to February 12, 2019, an obligation was allegedly incurred to CenturyLink by the Plaintiff.

- 22. The Centurylink obligation arose out of transactions in which money, property, insurance or services which are the subject of the transactions were primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
 - 23. The alleged Centurylink obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(5).
 - 24. Centurylink is a "creditor" as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(4).
- 25. Defendant Afni, a debt collector, was contracted by CenturyLink to collect the alleged debt.
- 26. Defendants collect and attempt to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and internet.

Violation I – February 12, 2019 Collection Letter

- 27. On or about February 12, 2019, Defendant Afni sent Plaintiff a collection letter (the "Letter") regarding the alleged debt currently owed to Defendant Ceturylink. **See Exhibit A**.
- 28. The letter states: "We are making another attempt to contact you regarding your overdue account. In an effort to resolve this matter we will accept \$95.92, 60% of the current balance. Once you pay this **discounted amount**, your account will be closed and marked **settled in full** with Afni, Inc. and Centurylink." (emphasis added)
- 29. By describing the effect of a discounted payment as "settled in full," the letter falsely and deceptively states two contradictory terms, one of which is false. Either (1) the account is paid in full, or (2) the account was settled for a discount at less than full.

- 30. By using both the term "settled," which means payment less than full and the term "in full," which means paid in full, the letter is contradictory and materially misleading to the consumer who would be unable to ascertain the true effects of making the payment requested in the letter.
- 31. These contradictory terms can cause improper credit reporting as it is unclear if the account will be reported as settled, or paid in full.
- 32. Under the FDCPA, a collection letter is materially misleading if it is open to more than one interpretation, one of which is false.
- 33. Plaintiff sustained an informational injury as he was unable to ascertain whether acceptance of the settlement amount would actually satisfy his account.
- 34. As a result of Defendant's deceptive, misleading and unfair debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

COUNT I VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1692e et seq.

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully state herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
- 36. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.
- 37. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.
 - 38. Defendant violated said section

- a. by omitting material information creating a false and misleading representation of the status of the debt in violation of §1692e(10); and
- b. by falsely representing the character, amount or legal status of the debt in violation of §1692e(2)(A);
- 39. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

40. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Roderik Cosio, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment from Defendant Afni as follows:

- a. Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Raphael Deutsch, Esq. as Class Counsel;
 - b. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
 - c. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
- d. Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
 - e. Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and

1	f. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may
2	deem just and proper.
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4	DATED, this 9 th day of August, 2019
5	/s/Raphael Deutsch
6	Raphael Deutsch, Esq. Stein Saks, PLLC
7	Attorneys for Plaintiff
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